

# THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 8.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1858.

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THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
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BY A. G. HODGES,  
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Office on Jefferson Street, opposite Court House. April 23, 1858—4.

FRANKLIN CORIN. A. M. GAZLAY.

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Messrs. JAS. TRABEE & CO.; GARDIN, BELL & CO.; McDOWELL, YOUNG & CO.; HUGHES & HUTCHISON; LOW & WHITNEY; JAS. E. BREED, Esq.; HAYS & CRAIG; CAUTIN, MORR & FRIGGE; WILSON, STARBED & SMITH; CASSIDY & HARRIS; CURD & WHITNEY; BRAD & HAMILTON; CURD & CO.

(AUG. 12, 1857—4.)

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Sept. 9, 1857—4.

FRANK BEDFORD,  
Attorney at Law,  
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Dec. 1, 1856—4.

ROBT J. BRECKINRIDGE,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
LEXINGTON, KY.

OFFICE on Short Street between Limestone and Upper Streets. (May 23, 1856—4.)

THOMAS A. MARSHALL

HAVING removed to Frankfort and resumed the practice of Law, will attend punctually to such cases as may be entrusted to him in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and to such engagements as he may make in other Courts conveniently accessible. He will also give his services to the public, writing, upon short notice, to writing, or on records presented to him. He will promptly attend to all communications relating to the business above described, and may at all times, except when absent on business, be found in Frankfort.

March 30, 1857—4.

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T. N. LINDSEY,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Frankfort, KY.

WILL practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. His Office is on St. Clair street, next door to Gen. Peter Dudley's residence Feb. 20, 1857—4.

JOHN RODMAN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Office on St. Clair Street, next Door to Morse's Telegraph Office.

WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties. Oct. 29, 1853.

GEORGE W. CRADDOCK,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE removed to East side of St. Clair street, over the Telegraph Office. WILL practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and adjoining counties. Dec. 7, 1856—4.

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AFTER FIRST JANUARY WE WILL CONSIDER ALL our accounts payable and due on FIRST MAY, 1858, and JANUARY, (4 months credit) if not paid when due we shall charge interest from that time. Our old and punctual customers will please bear this in mind. In the ensuing year we will open new accounts, and will only keep accounts with those who pay us promptly. GRAY & TODD.

JOHN M. HARLAN.  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair Street, with J. & W. L. Harlan.

REFER TO

HON. J. J. CUTTERSON, Esq.; Gov. L. W. POWELL, Esq.; Hon. JAMES HARLAN, TAYLOR, TURNER & CO., Bankers, Lexington, Ky. G. H. MONARAT & CO., Bankers, Louisville, Ky. W. TANNER, Louisville, Ky. April 21, 1857—4.

MOREHEAD & BROWN,  
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WILL attend to all business confided to them in the Courts of Appeal, Federal Court, and other Courts which hold their sessions at Frankfort, Ky. One or both may always be found at their office, to give counsel or transact business. Frankfort, Jan. 6, 1852—4.

S. D. MORRIS,  
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WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in the adjoining counties. He will attend particularly to the collection of debts in any part of the State. All business confided to him will meet with prompt attention. Office on St. Clair street in the new building next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G. W. Craddock's office. Feb. 20, 1857—4.

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H. G. BANTA,  
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W. M. H. GRAINGER, Agent, Louisville, Ky.

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The public is respectfully requested to call and examine our stock of goods.

# THE COMMONWEALTH.

## THE BEAUTIFUL DECOY.

FROM THE UNPUBLISHED CHRONICLE OF A TRAVELER.

It is well known to all in any degree familiar with the history of Mexico, that a regular system of highway robbery exists in every section of that miserably governed country; and that through a want of interference of the authorities, this has grown up into such a regular and formidable shape, that every traveler must be prepared to put his life at hazard at every stage, or be provided with a suitable contribution for *los caballeros del camino* (the knights of the road), who, in the event of finding you prepared and willing, will make their levy with a politeness only equalled by the smiling landlord, when he receives your overcharged bill for your last night's entertainment.

As we continued our journey, the conversation gradually changing from one thing to another, Señora Paula suddenly brought it back to the point where it first opened.

"We are coming upon a dangerous part of the road," she said; "are you still resolved to defend yourself if assailed?"

"With your permission, Señorita?"

"I don't think it advisable," she replied; "but still if such is your intention, I think it no more than right that you should give me a chance to take a part in my defense, since my risk of danger will be as great as yours!"

"And have you really the nerve, after all, to defend yourself?" I inquired.

"If I had the means, Senor."

"I have two pistols," said I; "if you will accept of one of them, it is at your service!"

"You are very kind, Senor—but can I fire it?"

"With ease, Señorita;" and producing one of my revolvers, I explained to her the manner in which it was to be used.

"And this, you say, will shoot some half a dozen times?"

"I think it safe to calculate that five charges out of the six will explode, Señorita."

"A very formidable weapon, indeed!" she replied; "and with such I can almost fancy we are safe."

You have another, you say, like this?" I produced it.

"What a beautiful invention!" she observed, reaching over and taking it from my hand. Then extending her hands, one of the revolvers in each, she continued: "Armed like this, one might almost count himself safe against a host! You say this is fired in this manner?" she proceeded, cocking one of the weapons as she spoke, and pointing it toward the road.

"Have a care, Señorita, or you will discharge it!"

The words were scarcely uttered, when her finger pressed the trigger, and one of the barrels was exploded with a sharp report. A minute after, and while I was gently chiding her, we heard a loud, quick tramp of horses, and several sharp, rapid exclamations. The next moment our conveyance was stopped suddenly, and we saw ourselves surrounded by some eight or ten mounted men, one of whom, in a loud voice, exclaimed:

"Yield you prisoners or die!"

"Quick, Señorita!" said I, extending my hand; "quick! In Heaven's name! give me one of those weapons! for now is our time for decisive action!"

"Nay," she replied, putting the weapons behind her, "you will be too hasty! Let them suppose we yield—let them open the door!"

"Oh, no! it will then be too late!"

As I spoke, the door was suddenly thrown open, and three or four swarthy, heavily bearded men presented themselves to my view.

"Quick, Señorita, for the love of God!" I cried grasping at her arm.

"Hold!" she exclaimed instantly presenting one of my own revolvers to my head. "Resistance is useless—we are your prisoner!"

"Good God!" exclaimed I, perfectly astounded: "Our prisoner did you say? It is not possible that one so fair and lovely as yourself is in any manner connected with these bandits!"

"It is even so, Senor," she replied, with one of her most bewitching smiles, still keeping one of her own weapons turned against myself, and significantly pointing the other to the door. "You will oblige us by stepping forth and giving yourself into the care of these good gentlemen, who will see that you are treated as a brave man should be, but who will trouble you meantime for any little change and valuables you might have to spare."

"Every traveler, Senor," she replied, "should, before setting out, count the cost of his journey, and as of course it is natural he should value his life highly, it seems to me natural that he should pay a certain sum for positive safety, rather than put that life in jeopardy. For instance, in traveling from Vera Cruz to Mexico, if he will first reckon that so much is the fare by the diligencia, and that so much will be required for entertainment on the way, and so much for the contingency you speak of, he will then have the exact cost between the two points; and if he will look at the whole as the sum total of his journey, he will not seem to be robbed by any one party more than another."

"That," I replied, "may be, I believe, is the Mexican mode of doing business, but does not tally with the preconceived ideas of us foreigners."

"But every one," replied the fair speaker, "should conform to the customs of the country he visits."

"And do you then go prepared for this highway robbery? and have you no fear in thus journeying by yourself?"

"Well, Senor, what can I do? I am, as you perceive, an unprotected lady, who, for certain reasons, am required to make the journey between Perote and the Capital some twice or thrice a year, and you certainly could not expect me to go prepared to resist an armed band!" As to fear, I will not deny I have my share of that; but, so far, I have never met with any rough treatment, and of course I trust to the talents that my fortune will ever be as propitious."

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"And do you really been robbed on your journey back and forth?" I inquired.

"I think I have paid my share to the *la drogas* for my transit through their country!" she laughed.

"And you expect to continue a repetition of the same for the rest of your life?"

"Who knows?" she replied. "At least I hope to be always prepared."

"And your fellow travelers?" said I; "have you never seen any disposed to resist these un-lawful acts?"

"Once, Senor, an American and an Englishman, who were in the same diligencia with me, fired upon the robbers, killing one and wounding two."

"And did the robbers fire back?"

"Yes, but fled immediately, and fortunately injured none of our party."

"As I should have expected," returned I. "You were not robbed on that occasion. I suppose?"

"We were not, Senor; but the two foreigners subsequently paid dearly for their resistance; for in journeying back and forth, both were killed, separate and at different times, near the same spot. You see these crosses by the side of the road, Senor?"

"I have observed them frequently, but here they seem to be much more numerous," I replied, looking forth from the vehicle.

"Each stands on the spot where some one has met a violent death," she rejoined; "and as we go along, I will call your attention to those which mark the places where the foreigners met their deaths."

"Do you know?" said I, "that I am resolved to emulate their example, let the consequences be what they may?"

"Holy saints defend us!" she exclaimed; "you are not so earnest, Senor?"

"Seriously so, I assure you."

"You would only bring certain death upon us both."

"Sather, I should lighter the expenses of the journey—for your knights of the road understand retreat as well as advance—and you yourself have acknowledged that firm resistance put them to flight for once!"

"But there were numbers opposed to them, Senor, and you are only one."

"But fortunately I have a couple of revolvers, which, in two good hands, amount to some ten

a dozen shots, and my friends have repeatedly told me I am not a bad marksman."

"Ah! Santa Maria! you will think better of this, Senor—the very idea of resistance terrified me!"

"But not the idea of robbery?"

"Because I have never met with violence."

We continued to converse in a similar strain for some time longer—my fair companion gradually changing the subject, and seeming much interested in myself. I learned that her family was Valdene, that she was unmarried, that her father and brother were officers in the army, and so forth, and so on; and in return I gave her my own name, stated something of my history, business and prospects, and altogether became more communicative than I would advise any friend to be with any stranger of either sex in a strange country.

As we continued our journey, the conversation gradually changing from one thing to another, Señora Paula suddenly brought it back to the point where it first opened.

"We are coming upon a dangerous part of the road," she said; "are you still resolved to defend yourself if assailed?"

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"And this, you say, will shoot some half a dozen times?"

"I think it safe to calculate that five charges out of the six will explode, Señorita."

"A very formidable weapon, indeed!" she replied; "and with such I can almost fancy we are safe."

You have another, you say, like this?" I produced it.

"What became of the robbers and their beautifull accompanie, I never learned; but the lesson taught me on that journey I have never forgot ten; and during the remainder of my stay in that country, no pretty woman ever had the honor of being my business confidante, or of getting pos session of my trust and unfailling revolvers.

**COULDNT SUBSCRIBE.**—A pair of those interesting entertaining ladies who of late seem to carry on so large a business in our down town offices and stores, in the way of procuring subscriptions for new works, selling engravings of the "Father of his Country," and other nobilities, and who (the ladies) are so fascinating in manner, so delightfully important, so sweetly un-set-rid-of-able, called a morning or two since at the office of a young lawyer, to induce him, as the younger of the two expressed it, with a charming smile, "to subscribe to a most elegant work just published, to be got up in elegant style, with illustrations, &c."

"Indeed, ladies," said our friend, "I cannot, I have no doubt of the excellency of your work, but I am not in the want of anything of that kind. In fact, I do not feel able at present to subscribe to any new works of any description—The partnership of which I am a member has lately been so imprudent as to issue a new work of their own, and the enormous expense attending its issue, not to speak of the illustrations, embellishments, and ornamental adorments with which they have been fit to clothe the production—such unwonted outlay has really for the present—in fact crippled me—sorry—but a fact—

"But, ah!" interposed our enterprising agent, "perhaps we could procure you some subscribers for your work; our terms are quite reasonable. What do you call your work sir?"

"Well, we have not fully determined as yet; but I guess I shall let Mrs. S.—have her own way and call it after myself, Charles Henry."

The ladies concluded they had an engagement in the next block.—*Exchange.*

A good one is told of a worthy deacon in the city of S., in Northern Ohio. The deacon was the owner and overseer of a large pork packing establishment. His duty was to stand at the head of the scaling through, watch in to, "time" the length of the scald, crying "Hog in!" when the just slaughtered hog was to be thrown into the through, and "Hog out" when the watch told three minutes. One week the press of business compelled the packers to unusually hard labor, and Saturday night found the deacon completely exhausted. Indeed he was almost sick the next morning, when church time came; but he attended the usual Sabbath service, if he could. He went. The occasion was one of unusual solemnity, as a revival was in progress. The minister preached a sermon well calculated for effect. His peroration was a climax of greatness. Assuming the attitude of one intently listening he recited to the breathless auditory;

"Hark! they whisper; Angels say—"

"Hoo! I!" came from the deacon's pew, in a stentorian voice. The astonished audience turned their attention from the preacher. He went on, however, unmoved—

"Sister spirit, come away!"

"Hoo! out!" shouted the deacon—"FALL ALL FOUR!"

This was too much for the preacher and audience. The latter smiled, some snickered audibly, while a few boys broke for the door to "split their sides" laughing, outside, within full hearing. The preacher was disconcerted entirely—sat down—again—pronounced a brief interpolation, and dismissed the any thing else than solemn minded hearers. The deacon soon came to a realization of his unconscious interlude, while the boys caught the infection of the joke, and every possible occasion afforded an opportunity for them to say "Hoo in!" "Hog out!"

I acknowledge myself conquered by being outwitted!" said I, bowing to la Señorita.

Then turning to the robbers, who had now collected in a body, in front of the door of the diligencia, I continued:

"Gentlemen, will you permit me to alight and make you some valuable presents? In the language of your country, 'all I have is yours!'"

The leader of the party bowed politely in return, and said, with a grim smile:

"Si, Senor, we shall be most happy to receive anything which so distinguished a traveler may have to bestow."

With this I quietly stepped from the vehicle; and one quick, searching glance put me in possession of the whole state of affairs. The diligencia had been stopped in a wild, gloomy place, and the driver was sitting carelessly on his box, taking everything as a matter of course. He might also be an accomplice of the robbers, or he might not, but, in either case, there was little hope of assistance from him—for any attempt of the kind would certainly bring upon him a severe punishment, sooner or later. I glanced up and down the road, where it wound between dark, overshadowing trees, but discovered nothing to give me any hope. The robbers, some eight or ten in number, and all well armed, were collected around me, part of them mounted and the others standing on their feet, holding their mustangs by the bridle. Looking upon my case as a desperado one, so far as being plundered was concerned, I still retained my presence of mind, and did not wholly despair. True, I had been outwitted, and disarmed, and now stood singly between numbers; but the idea of yielding tamely to this outrage was repugnant to my very nature, and I resolved to put the least favorable opportunity for defense and retaliation to the strongest test.

"Will you accept this purse?" said I, producing one that held several gold coins, and handing it to the chief of the *ladrones*.

"Thank you, Senor! you are very kind!" he said, as he took it in his hand, with a polite bow.

"And you expect to continue a repetition of the same for the rest of your life?"

"Who knows?" she replied. "At least I hope to be always prepared."

"And your fellow travelers?" said I; "have you never seen any disposed to resist these unlawful acts?"

"Once, Senor, an American and an Englishman, who were in the same diligencia with me, fired upon the robbers, killing one and wounding two."

"And did the robbers fire back?"

"Yes, but fled immediately, and fortunately injured none of our party."

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"Seriously so, I assure you."

"You would only bring certain death upon us both."

# THE COMMONWEALTH.

## FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1858.

### Church Dedication.

The new building of the Methodist Church in Frankfort, will be dedicated on the next Sabbath, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Rev. Dr. PARSONS will preach on the occasion. The public are respectfully invited.

### Parson Brownlow.

There are few men in this or any other country who have become more notorious, (we cannot say famous) than him whose name stands at the head of this article. His eccentricities have gained him a sort of reputation which he evidently seeks, but which few men of his cloth would desire; and the better who crave for such unenviable fame, the better it will be for the advancement of the glorious cause of which he professes to be a disciple. His abusive, and we regret to say, sometimes scurrilous paragraphs, are copied far and wide, and although he has frequently meted out to sinners a richly deserved castigation, we are yet to learn that he has ever caused a bad man to repent, that he has ever confirmed a good man in the righteousness of his belief, or that he has ever furthered the cause of truth and undying religion in any shape, form, or manner whatever. We believe the Rev. Mr. Brownlow to be an honest, and when not blinded by passion, a truthful man; but he is also a bitter, violent, bad tempered and ill-natured man; and these latter qualities often counteract the integrity of his motives. A man of decided talent, the effect of it is lost and overwhelmed in the contemplation of this infinites of temperament. A minister of the Gospel, his temper bares as much resemblance to the mildness which characterized the Holy Christ, as prussic acid does to sweet milk. In short, he glories in the appellation of the "Fighting Parson," and boldly announces his willingness to fight the devil with fire, and to engage in a street fight with any one who is brave enough to stand before his pistol or avenging knife.

It is a matter of sincere regret to us that this gentleman has challenged the entire North to a discussion of the slavery question, the very challenge breathing everything of coarseness, but nothing of the spirit of one really desiring to make the truth apparent. The invitation to debate partook more of the character of the boar-hawking of the prize fighter bantering a brother of the ring to exchange black eyes and bloody noses, than of the courtesy of a gallant knight who fights for the justice of his cause and the peerless beauty of his lady love. The defiance having been accepted, our quarrelsome preacher entered upon a correspondence with his antagonist, in which he was as insulting and uncourteous as only Mr. Brownlow can be towards one who differs with him. His letters, however, were only preliminary to the onset about to follow, for in the very first reports of the discussion it appears that it has already grown angry and demonstrative. The parson has announced his personal contempt for his antagonist, and insinuated to him a willingness to fight him with carnal weapons of warfare.

Now we submit to our readers the correctness of our fear that Parson Brownlow's pilgrimage will do more harm than good. Will the efforts of this abusive, ill-humored man, accomplish anything for the cause of truth? He has already lost his temper, and with it his judgment has departed. Nothing is to be gained by abusing the Abolitionist in Brownlow's style, for they will loose sight of the argument in their exasperation against their reviler. He will inflame rather than soothe the northern prejudice against the institution of slavery. Why, no more stunning argument could be adduced against the effects of the institution than presenting Brownlow, himself, as an illustration of its disastrous consequences; if it produces such ministers of the Gospel, what are its effects upon sinners? But we protest against Brownlow being esteemed as the criterion of the Southern preacher. We do not object to Brownlow debating on his own hook with any one who is adventurous enough to encounter him; but we do most vehemently repudiate the idea of his being the accredited ambassador and missionary, the chosen champion of the South to defend her interests and institutions. His crusade will add to his present notoriety, but it will do no good for his section. The South does not require her institutions to be defended among men who have nothing to do with it, and when she does, better men than Brownlow will be selected to uphold her standard.

PROFESSOR FELLOWS had another crowd last night, at the Baptist Church, to hear his lecture on the Intellect; though the public delineations of character seemed to us to be the principal attraction. The peculiarities of many of our citizens are certainly undergoing a pretty thorough ventilation at the hands of this lecturer, who appears to be a master workman in his profession. He speaks again to-night on Phrenology proper, and will continue his lectures through this week and a part of next. He gives private delineations with charts daily, at the MANSION HOUSE.

GODY'S LADIES BOOK for October has been received, and is for sale by KEENON & CRUTCHER, it is filled with beautiful engravings, fashion plates, &c., and has its usual variety of reading matter. From a hasty examination of this, we think it is the best number of Gody we have ever seen, and that is saying a good deal. Call and buy a copy.

### Meeting in Henry County.

At a meeting of the friends of the improvement of the Kentucky river, held at Lockport, Henry county, Ky., Sept. 3d, 1858, J. M. Rowlett, Esq., was called to the chair, and S. B. Davis was appointed Secretary.

After the object of the meeting had been explained by the chairman, a motion was made that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Whereupon the chair appointed Nathan Roberts, J. C. Douthard and Chas. Abrams, to serve on the committee, who reported the following resolutions which were read and unanimously adopted.

*Resolved*, That by practical experience we appreciate the benefits the improvement of the Kentucky river has wrought upon this county, and on the counties bordering thereon, and as we Kenyuckians feel that justice demands that our sis-

ter counties bordering on the Kentucky river which have not as yet enjoyed the same benefit as us should be put in the possession of the same;

*Resolved*, That the further improvement of the Kentucky river, as proposed in accordance with an act passed by the Legislature at its last session, will not only be a benefit to the counties bordering on the Kentucky river, but a benefit to the State at large, as it will develop and make available the vast mineral resources, together with those of salt and timber which we consider one of Kentucky's greatest blessings;

*Resolved*, That we will use all proper efforts in our power, and assist by means and otherwise, without ceasing, until this great enterprise shall be accomplished.

Also, that we will attend the general meeting contemplated to be held at Frankfort, and heartily unite with those who may convene there.

On motion, it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the newspapers of Frankfort, and that other papers friendly to the cause of internal improvement be requested to copy. When on motion, the meeting adjourned.

J. M. ROWLETT, Chairman.

S. R. DAVIS, Secretary.

From the Cincinnati Daily Times.

### All Smoke.

Under the above caption, in Dickens' "Household Words," we find the following poignant but truthful picture of civilized society in Old England, which, in the middle of the nineteenth century, and so long under the benign influences of Christianity, too, exhibits a scene so utterly at variance with all modern pretensions to morality in a Christian people, that it would even disgrace any country which we have the assurance to call heathen and looks more like progressing backwards than otherwise.

But we on this side of the Atlantic have nothing to boast of in this respect neither; for if the mantle don't fit our own shoulders, then the page of history telleth not the truth. The events of the last twenty years, to go no farther back, shows up, in bold relief, what mischief a great commercial nation like ours is capable of doing when vicious competition, in the individual and insane haste to get rich, and which brings no happiness withal, takes the sole possession of the plains; grass still good.

### Wines and Liquors Used.

I am not at all surprised, Mr. Editor, to see the resolution to abandon wines from the sacramental tables, when I recollect what a vast amount of vile imitations of the different varieties of liquors called wines are in our markets, and many of them, I have no doubt, imported; and so perfect are the imitations that they can only be detected by chemical tests. During the summer of 1856 I analyzed a lot of liquors for some conscientious gentlemen of our city, who would not permit me to take samples to my office, but insisted on my bringing my chemicals and apparatus to their store that they might see the operations. I accordingly repaired to their store and analyzed samples of sixteen different lots. Among them were Port Wine, Sherry Wine, and Madeira Wine. The distilled liquors were some pure, and some vile and pernicious imitations; but the wines had not one drop of the juice of the grape! The basis of the Port Wine was diluted sulphuric acid, colored with elder berry juice, with alum, sugar, and natural spirits. The base of the Sherry Wine was water of pale malt, sulphuric acid, prussic acid, from the bitter alum oil, per centage of al coholic spirits from brandy added. The basis of the Madeira was a decoction of hops, with sul phuric acid, prussic acid, honey, &c., spirits from Jamaica rum. The same week after analyzing the above and exhibiting the quality and character of the liquors to the proprietors, a sexton of one of our churches informed me that he had purchased a gallon of the above Port Wine to be used in his church on the next Sabbath, for sacramental purposes, and that for this vile mixture of sulphuric acid, alum, and elder berry juice he paid \$2.75 per gallon.

That those who do not think of abandoning this delightful beverage, either as a drink, for medicinal purposes, or sacramental emblems, may be capable of discriminating between a pure article of wine or a mixed or a vile imitation of it, I will give a few reliable tests, viz: First, heat a small quantity of the liquid over a spirit or oil lamp till the vapor begins to rise. If the liquor be mixed, or an imitation with spirit added, by touching a lighted taper to it it will immediately take fire and continue to burn till all the added spirit is burnt out of it. If then the fire is increased till abolition or boiling takes place, and the vapor will burn by the application of the taper, it is mixed with wine. The innate spirits of pure wine will not take fire until the liquor is brought to a boil.

There are many other chemical tests which are infallible, but few can apply them. I therefore give the most simple but reliable. Second: If an article which is represented to be pure juice or pure pure wine should be suspected, heat as above. If the vapor will not burn when first it rises, nor will take fire from the application of the taper, when ebullition is produced, you may rely that there is not one drop of wine in the sample; and if, by holding some of it in your mouth a short time, and after spitting it out you find your teeth on edge, or upon grinding them together they appear to adhere, as the enamel was softened, you may rely on it that the article is diluted sulphuric acid, as a base, with other ingredients to give aroma, &c.

I have given the *modus operandi* of such a mixture on the mucous membrane of the human system in former articles written on the subject of poisoned liquors, and shall conclude thus with a request that if you think it will conduce to the public weal you give it a place in the Gazette.

Very respectfully, &c.,

HIRAM COX, M. D.,  
Chemical Ins. of Liquors for Hamilton Co., O.  
CINCINNATI, Aug. 1858.

ST. LOUIS, Sep. 15.

Prominent gentlemen from the West fully corroborate the statements relative to existing rich gold diggings in the region of Pike's Peak. A company of one hundred persons left Kansas City on Monday last, and other companies are being formed in nearly all the towns in the Territory and along the Missouri river. Isaac Eaton, of the Kansas Stage Company, arrived here yesterday for the purpose of buying mules and making necessary arrangements to extend the stage line from Fort Riley to Pike's Peak.

PORTLAND, Sep. 15.

Morrill, Republican candidate for Governor, has been re-elected by eight or nine thousand majority. Mr. French (Republican) has been elected to Congress from the third district by a trifling majority, and Mr. Johnson, as the first returns seemed to indicate. The delegation consequently continues all Republican.

BANGOR, ME., Sep. 15.

The returns from 191 towns give Morrill, the Republican candidate for Governor, 37,222, while the opposition is 30,898. This indicates that the Republican majority will be nearly 10,000.

The election of Ezra B. French in the Third Congressional District and of Stephen C. Foster in the Sixth District is now rendered certain.

WASHINGTON, Sep. 15.

It is understood that Gen. Denver has resigned the Governorship of Kansas, to take effect in the course of a few weeks. It is probable that he will resume his former position as commissioner of Indian affairs.

Senator Benjamin of Louisiana has declined the offer of the mission to Spain.

There is reason to believe that Mr. Forsyth, Minister to Mexico, will not return to the United States till October. At last accounts he was on the eve of leaving for Tacuaya.

ST. LOUIS, Sep. 15.

The first anniversary of the Steam Fire Department was celebrated yesterday by a grand parade of all the engines, seven in number, and a trial exhibition of each engine. The average time of raising steam was about six minutes, and the average distance thrown through one hundred feet of hose, inch and a quarter wide, was two hundred and thirty feet. With the exception of one of these engines, they are all of Letta's patent and of the same class. The whole affair was very creditable, both to the Department and to the city.

LANCASTER, PA., Aug. 15.

The Democratic county convention nominated James M. Hopkins for Congress by acclamation. He accepted the nomination, declaring his opposition to sectional strife and abolitionism, in favor of admitting Kansas with any population, and a tariff that will put every furnace in the State in full blast.

BALTIMORE, Sep. 15.

A fire occurred this morning in the United States Customhouse, causing damage amounting to about \$10,000. A number of valuable papers in the office of the naval officer were destroyed and the building flooded with water.

Later—The fire commenced before daylight, having caught accidentally from the lamp of a watchman in the messenger's room. It burned out several of the offices with the valuable statistical records of the exports and imports at this port. The damage to the building is considerable and the total loss it is thought will reach \$40,000.

"I see," said the wizzard in response, "a man might in treating a matter of so little moment, that the country gentlemen of irreproachable respectability have forged balance sheets—paid large dividends from fictitious capital—have delivered annual speeches full of eloquence and lies—and have, generally acted up to the responsibilities of their position, by making things as pleasant as possible. This, oh, feringue!"

"But let me still better understand, oh, wizard! what the simple meaning of this strange vision may be. I gather that your supernatural reveals to you that the country gentlemen of irreproachable character have been living upon monies which were not their own—is that the case?"

"It is the case!"

"That they have, in fact, appropriated and spent cash which is not their own?"

"Even so."

"That, therefore, having become amenable to the righteous laws, of which we nationally are justly proud, they have been punished, as they well deserve? Look again!"

"I see abject poverty," continued the Ulema.

"—I see hopeless ruin.—I see the sudden bursting of the hopes of many years—I behold gauze despair in struggle with death! These are the punishments which have fallen upon the foolish men and women who confidently entrusted the hard won earnings of long years of toil to their hands. But know, Oh, inquire into hidden things! that it is the special peculiarity of your social system and your righteous laws, that country gentlemen of irreproachable respectability shall not be shaken from their high position by such trifling accidents as mere appropriation of other people's money."

Had the writer of the above meant to hit the United States right and left, he could not have

done it more effectually or more truthfully. If any palliation can be offered, England, might, perhaps, have the benefit of it—like, worn out, debauchee, being, in a manner, past redemption; but with us the case is different.

Let the truth be told. The sooner we come to a confession of our sins the better. And heaven grant this confession may be sincere, and rub off the sins of the thousand and one swindlers in our midst, which have disgraced our Christian name and "made us the reproach of neighboring States."

If the late extraordinary exhibition of contrition for our sins proves a failure, then, indeed, may we presume our professions of religion all a sham; only a rubbing off the iniquities of the past—a kind of bankrupt act from heaven's chancery court, with a fresh license to begin de novo.

This is not religion—it is practical atheism, infidelity of the worst character. This has been too long the case with us as a Christian people in general, on both sides the Atlantic. Who holds as denist? Why shut our eyes to it? Let us no more of it.—*Materials for Thinking.*

### Items by Telegraph.

INDEPENDENCE, Sep. 12.

The New Mexican mail, with dates of the 2nd ult., has arrived.

Capt. McLean who reached Santa Fe on the 2d, reported that no doubt a battle had been fought between the command of Major Books and the Navajo Indians. The Indians had hitherto declared they would not fight, and in their refusal, the Major intended to burn and destroy their wheat and corn-fields, which, if done, would doubtless cause collision between them and the troops. The Indians have offered Major Books several thousand sheep and one thousand ponies to indemnify him for the loss of his negro.

The Santa Fe Gazette, in a long article, attempts to justify the Indians in their conduct.

Col. Sumner's command passed at Walnut Creek, moving slowly. No Indians were seen on the plains; grass still good.

LEAVENWORTH, Sep. 12.

The Pike's peak gold excitement is a perfect mania in this place. Two companies left for the gold region last week. Another will leave this week. A large organized company, with Gen. Earl Larimer and Judge Hemingray, bankers, at its head, will leave about the 25th, with everything necessary for wintering in the mountains and mining in the spring. Reports from the diggings continue flattering.

ST. LOUIS, Sep. 15.

Prominent gentlemen from the West fully corroborate the statements relative to existing rich gold diggings in the region of Pike's Peak. A company of one hundred persons left Kansas City on Monday last, and other companies are being formed in nearly all the towns in the Territory and along the Missouri river. Isaac Eaton, of the Kansas Stage Company, arrived here yesterday for the purpose of buying mules and making necessary arrangements to extend the stage line from Fort Riley to Pike's Peak.

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Franklin, Clark & Superior Court, Hartford, Conn., being severally sworn, depose and say that they are the above described officers of said insurance company; that the foregoing is true, full and accurate—signature of James C. White, President; and Insurance Company is the *Charter Oak Life Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of capital invested in stocks and bonds of real property on real estate worth double the amount for which such is mortgaged or in other approved securities; that the foregoing and all loans and investments were made solely and exclusively for the benefit of said Company; that the mortgages above described have not been assigned, nor in any manner released or impaired by said Company, according to their best knowledge and belief.

J. C. WALKLEY, President.

SAMUEL H. WHITE, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of July, 1858.

JEROME B. BROWN, Justice of the Peace.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

GEO. A. ROBERTSON,  
DEALER IN  
Confectioneries & Groceries,  
CORNER ST. CLAIR AND BROADWAY STREETS,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND THE CHOICEST ARTICLES in his line, which he will sell at the lowest market prices.

Tobacco and Cigars.  
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT ALWAYS TO BE found at  
GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.  
April 23, 1858.

WHISKY—  
OLD BOURBON WHISKY by the gallon or bottle, for sale by  
GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

For the Toilet.  
COLOGNES, EXTRACTS, PERFUMERY, POMADES, Soaps, Brushes, Combs, &c., at  
April 23, 1858. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

Wines—  
The best quality of MADEIRA, SHERRY, PORT, ST. JULIAN, CHAMPAGNE, and MALACA WINES, cheaper than at any other establishment in town. April 23, 1858. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

TEAS! TEAS!!  
GREEN AND BLACK TEAS IN PACKAGES OR bulk, a superior article at  
April 23, 1858. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

Proclamation by the Governor.  
\$1,500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.  
Executive Department.

WHEREAS additional aggravating circumstances have been officially communicated to me in relation to the murders committed in the county of Rockcastle, by NOAH WIGGINS, ARCHIBALD HEALEY, and JAMES HEALEY;

Now, therefore, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, by virtue of the power vested in me by law, do hereby increase the reward heretofore offered from One Hundred and Fifty Dollars to the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, for the apprehension of Mr. Healey, James Healey, and Noah Wiggins, and their delivery, or the delivery of either of them, to the jailor of Rockcastle county, within one year from the date hereof.

*In TESTIMONY WHEREOF*, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, and in the 27th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.

MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

By T. P. A. BIRD, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Archibald Healey is about 26 or 27 years of age, has the appearance of being much younger; 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; rather dark skin, very black hair, white complexion; weighs about 160 or 190 pounds; rather stoopish; shouldered; bends back on his knees; rather slow countenance, and his voice is rather feminine for a man of his appearance.

James Healey is about 16 or 17 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high; dark complexion; dark heavy eye brows; long straight black hair; stout and heavy built, weighing from 160 to 180 pounds; a very bold and fearless look; rather smiles when in conversation.

Noah Wiggins is about 19 or 20 years of age; 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; dark complexion; dark heavy eye brows; sandy hair and beard; rather dark and ruddy complexion; indicating mixed blood, which is the case. Blue or grey eyes, and rather thick lips, and large flat nose.

Archibald and James Healey are sons of William Healey, a native of Ireland, who died some time ago, and has been a wagon driver to Lexington and the mountain counties, trading in goods, &c.

Aug. 20, w&twdm.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that THO. ROBERTSON did, on the 2nd day of April, 1858, the county of Pendleton, kill and murder James Blackburn, and has since fled from justice.

Now, therefore, I, C. S. MOREHEAD, Governor of said Commonwealth, by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of **Three Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of said robbers, and their delivery, or the delivery of their persons to the jailor of Pendleton county within one year from the date hereof.

*In TESTIMONY WHEREOF*, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, and in the 27th day of June, A. D., 1858, and in the 67th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.

MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

By T. P. A. BIRD, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Robertson is about 25 or 26 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; slender made; weighs about 150 pounds; very sandy hair; one side of his face scars about his face, probably from a chin and cheek; a farmer by occupation; is a married man, and it is believed his wife is now with him.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that HENRY BROWN did, on the 26th August, 1858, in the county of Logan, kill and murder Robert Bird, and has since fled from justice.

Now, therefore, I, C. S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Three Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of said Robertson, and his delivery, or the delivery of his person to the jailor of Pendleton county within one year from the date hereof.

*In TESTIMONY WHEREOF*, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, and in the 27th day of August, A. D., 1858, and in the 67th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.

MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

By T. P. A. BIRD, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Bird is about 5 feet 9 inches high; weighs about 140 pounds; rather slender made; somewhat stoop-shouldered; about 25 years old; thin visage; looks down when speaking; has a dark ruddy complexion generally; has a short center of his forehead; had, when he left, a large broad flat rock gun.

Sep. 4, 1858—3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.  
Executive Department.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me that W. ANDREW H. GLASGOV did, on the 2d day of August, A. D. 1858, kill and murder Wm. Ekes, in the county of Logan, and has since fled from justice:

Now, therefore, I, C. S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of said Glasgo, and his delivery to the jailor of Logan county, within one year from the date hereof.

*In TESTIMONY WHEREOF*, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, and in the 27th day of August, A. D., 1858, and in the 67th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.

MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

By T. P. A. BIRD, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Glasgo is six feet high; dark complexion; sun-burnt hair; high cheek bones; talks long and slow; and slanders much in speaking; has a short under jaw; upper teeth protruding so as to reach the point of the nose; and it requires an effort to get his lips together; he is spare; about 25 years of age, and weighs about 150 pounds.

Sep. 1—w&twdm.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.  
Executive Department.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me that J. D. HOBBS & J. W. WALKER, AT THE EVERGREEN NURSERIES, TWELVE MILES EAST OF LOUISVILLE, KY., IMMEDIATELY ON THE LOUISVILLE AND FRANKFORT RAILROAD,

did, on the 16th day of August, A. D., 1858, and in the sixtieth year of the Commonwealth,

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.

MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

By T. P. A. BIRD, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Hobbs is about 5 feet 9 inches high; weighs about 140 pounds; rather slender made; somewhat stoop-shouldered; about 25 years old; thin visage; looks down when speaking; has a dark ruddy complexion generally; has a short center of his forehead; had, when he left, a large broad flat rock gun.

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DESCRIPTION.

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Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.  
Executive Department.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me that J. D. HOBBS & J. W. WALKER, AT THE EVERGREEN NURSERIES, TWELVE MILES EAST OF LOUISVILLE, KY., IMMEDIATELY ON THE LOUISVILLE AND FRANKFORT RAILROAD,

did, on the 16th day of August, A. D., 1858, and in the sixtieth year of the Commonwealth,

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.

MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

By T. P. A. BIRD, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Walker is about 5 feet 9 inches high; weighs about 140 pounds; rather slender made; somewhat stoop-shouldered; about 25 years old; thin visage; looks down when speaking; has a dark ruddy complexion generally; has a short center of his forehead; had, when he left, a large broad flat rock gun.

Sep. 4, 1858—3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.  
Executive Department.

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